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(54) **Method of producing tyres, of making vulcanization moulds for said tyres, tyres and moulds thus produced**

(57) Mould parts of a mould for vehicle tyres, such as sector matrices in a centripetal mould, are made by sintering of a metal- or ceramic-based powder (3) cyclically deposited in consecutively superposed layers. Deposition of each layer is followed by sintering of the powder by a laser beam (8) moving within previously defined areas delimiting contours of the sintered laminate portion thus obtained. Movement of the laser beam (8) is managed by a programmable electronic control unit (11) in which digital information defining the three-dimensional graphic representation of the mould portion to be obtained is stored. The digital information is processed for dividing the graphic representation into superposed layers corresponding each to one of the laminate portions to be obtained by sintering of the corresponding powder layer. Thus moulds of sintered material are obtained, which are provided with inner microcavities enabling air ejection during the tyre vulcanization.

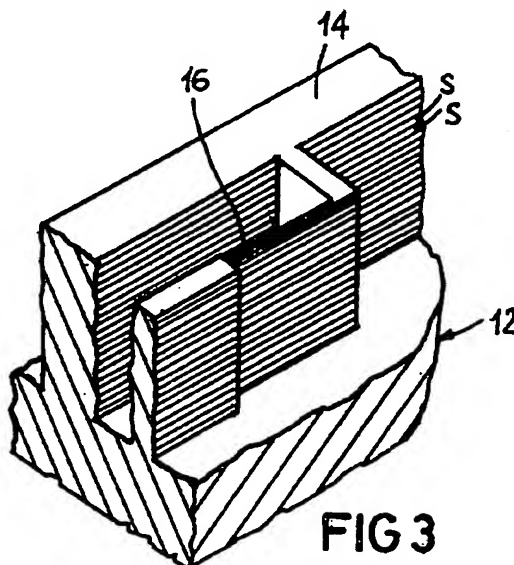


FIG 3

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Description

The present invention relates to a method of moulding and vulcanizing tyres for vehicles, to the mould for carrying out said method and the tyre thus vulcanized.

The invention also relates to a method of making vulcanization moulds for vehicle tyres, said moulds being of the type comprising inner walls provided with surface projections and/or cavities adapted to define corresponding cavities and/or projections on a tyre being worked.

It is known that moulds used for vulcanization of vehicle tyres are usually comprised of a pair of so-called cheeks, of annular conformation, in coaxial opposition with each other, adapted to operate at the tyre sidewalls, as well as a plurality of circumferentially-distributed sectors arranged to operate on the tyre tread band to define a so-called tread pattern thereon, generally formed of mutually-intercalated longitudinal and transverse grooves so as to define respective land portions and/or blocks.

For the purpose of defining said tread pattern, the mould sectors must be provided, on their inner surfaces intended for getting into contact with the tread band, with a great number of surface projections crossing each other according to modalities varying each time, depending on the operational requirements to be obtained.

Usually, these surface projections are formed on so-called "matrices", i.e. interchangeable plate-like metal elements applied to the interior of the respective sectors.

With reference to the cheeks, taking into account the fact that raised portions are likely to be created on the tyre sidewalls for defining a graphical identification of the tyre for example (trademark, tyre size or other specifications), said cheeks are to be provided with corresponding cavities adapted to generate said raised portions.

A problem of particular importance connected with the tyre moulding is to ensure evacuation of the air entrapped between the mould and carcass during the mould closure; if not, the air built up inside the mould can cause an uneven rubber distribution on the carcass, also generating formation of bubbles on the tyre surface, which would seriously impair both the aesthetic appearance and quality of the vulcanized tyre.

For the purpose, many holes of small diameter usually defined as "vents" or "venting channels" are formed in the mould walls by machine tools, which vents are distributed following different modalities over the whole mould surface, both at the tread and at the cheeks and are adapted to enable a complete air ejection from the interior of the mould during the tyre moulding cycle.

However, the presence of these vents gives rise to several different problems. Firstly, due to the size of said holes that cannot fall beyond given limits imposed by the features of the tools used for making them, penetration

of rubber, made fluid by vulcanization heat, is enabled, so that the vulcanized tyre is covered with unaesthetic rubber stems, hereinafter referred to as "sprues", that are usually eliminated before the tyre commercialization, which will involve a further working and consequent increase in costs.

In addition, which is not of less importance, it is very difficult to make holes opening into very critical areas for air-ejection purposes, at the surfaces of a curved outline for example, such as the base of the surface projections in matrices, or at the crossing areas of the projections.

For accomplishment of surface projections on matrices and appropriate seatings for housing the well-known narrow lamellae, long material-removal workings involving use of numerical-control machine tools are required and several drawbacks are involved.

Actually, in these machine tools for setting of the matrix working cycle, a long programming work is required which aims at defining and optimizing the path to be covered by tools for making the matrix itself, based on the interpretation of the plan drawings. On defining the path to be followed by the tools, selection of compromise and/or makeshift solutions is very often required when, for technical reasons that are likely to depend on the construction and operating features of a given machine tool, it is impossible or in any case too much difficult to obtain particular geometrical features reproduced in the plan drawings. For selection of alternative solutions usually the staff assigned to programming of the machine tools is required to ask for advice the staff responsible of the tread pattern planning.

It should be also noted that, since definition of the tool path is influenced both by the machine tool type to be used and the experience and skill of the staff assigned to programming of same, moulds made on different machine tools, although based on the same construction drawings, are likely to give rise to tyres that are not perfectly similar in terms of geometric and/or qualitative features.

In addition to the foregoing it is also to note that, in accordance with the known art, the vulcanization mould of a tyre must possess particular features of mechanical strength.

Actually, in order to ensure mould closure against the action of moulding and vulcanization pressures, the different mould parts are tightly locked together at high pressures, in the order of 28 kg/cm². At the same time, the mould must bear high vulcanization temperatures, usually in the order of 150°C - 180°C, applied over periods of 15 - 20 minutes. Finally, the mould must as much as possible withstand wear produced by repeated opening and closing cycles, as well as mounting and dismantling cycles, and the periodic cleansing operations. Practically, usual moulds normally carry out at least as much as 150,000 vulcanization cycles, before becoming useless or obsolete.

Initially, the applicant was on the lookout for a simpler manner to make moulds provided with holes

adapted to enable a complete air ejection from the interior of the mould during the tyre moulding step.

In accordance with the invention, the applicant has envisaged the possibility of forming the mould, or part thereof, using as the starting material a powder capable of being sintered (in the following "sinterable powder") which is deposited in superposed successive layers, in each of which the powder is sintered in the space delimited by a predetermined contour, by a laser beam or other localized-heating means managed by an electronic control unit. It has been found that, by so doing, it is possible to make moulds provided with vents or venting channels in a simplified manner and with a strict control on the position and geometric sizes of said channels that can be made as thin as wished: in particular, said channels can be made without any additional difficulty also at surfaces of complicated outline or at particularly critical mould areas.

The applicant has also found that the powder particles, bonded together by sintering at the points of mutual contact, leave small intercommunicating cavities between each other, the sizes of which are determined by control of the powder particle size: these microcavities do not enable entry of the rubber but they offer a sufficient perviousness to air, capable of allowing an easy ejection of same through the mould wall, for the purpose of using them in tyre manufacturing, thereby avoiding resorting to provision of usual venting channels, as required in the traditional methods.

Thus, the problem represented by the known and already mentioned rubber sprues present in the vulcanized tyre is completely eliminated.

Finally, it has been surprisingly found that the use of moulds for tyres obtained by sintered powders, and therefore devoid of the solidity and duration features typical of conventional tyres, in the process for tyre vulcanization, does not represent a hindrance to the manufacture of tyres either in small stocks or mass-produced.

In a first aspect the invention relates to a method of making tyres for vehicle wheels by a vulcanization mould comprising inner walls provided with surface projections and/or cavities adapted to define corresponding cavities and/or projections on a tyre being worked, characterized by the use of a mould in which the material forming at least part of said inner walls consists of a sintered powder, and in particular a mould without any air vents, so as to make tyres devoid of sprues.

In a second aspect, the invention relates to a method of making vulcanization moulds for vehicle tyres, comprising the following steps: depositing a layer of sinterable powder; submitting the powder layer to localized-heating means to determine powder sintering at the points concerned with the action of said localized-heating means; moving the localized-heating means on the powder layer in at least one movement area delimited by a predetermined periphery, to give rise to at least one sintered laminate portion: cyclically repeating the

above listed sequence of steps to form at least part of said mould by a plurality of sintered laminate portions consecutively superposed and each delimited by a respective periphery.

Preferably, said localized-heating means comprises at least one laser beam.

The movement areas of said localized-heating means are advantageously defined by digital information obtained through data programming and processing by a computer, said programming being carried out in the following steps: defining a three-dimensional graphic representation of the mould portion to be made; dividing said graphic representation into a plurality of superposed layers of predetermined thickness, each corresponding to one of said sintered laminate portions to be created by movement of the localized-heating means on the sinterable powder layer, movement of the localized-heating means being carried out upon command of an electronic control unit in which said digital information has been previously stored.

Advantageously, the method may be conducted in such a manner that, following sintering, the sinterable powder particles are mutually joined leaving cavities intercommunicating with each other between each particle and the adjacent ones.

In accordance with a preferential embodiment of the invention, thickness of each of said layers is included between 0.2 mm and 0.5 mm, and the sinterable powder has a particle size included between 30 μ and 100 μ .

In a possible alternative embodiment of the invention, the sinterable powder consists of ceramic-based material offering the advantage of making available a tyre vulcanization method for vehicle wheels comprising a step of supplying heat to the interior of a mould, carried out by microwaves and in different amounts at different areas of the tyre to be vulcanized.

In a further aspect, the present invention also relates to a mould obtained by the above described method. This vulcanization mould for tyres is characterized in that the material forming at least part of said inner walls consists of a sintered powder.

In more detail, the sintered powder forming said inner walls has particles mutually bonded at respective junction points and alternated with mutually intercommunicating cavities.

In a preferential embodiment, the mould has lamelliform projections of sintered material joined in one piece to the inner walls of the mould itself, said lamelliform projections being likely to have thickness variations in their transverse section.

The mould may be also provided with air vents or venting channels opening in an original manner also at critical surface areas, such as the surface projection base of the matrices or the crossing areas in said projections.

The inner walls of the mould can be advantageously provided with a surface debossing.

In another aspect, the present invention relates to a vulcanization mould for vehicle tyres characterized in that it comprises a plurality of small cavities intercommunicating with each other and adapted to enable air ejection from the mould during the vulcanization cycle.

In one of its different aspects, the present invention also relates to a tyre for vehicle wheels, which is vulcanized in a vulcanization mould comprising inner walls adapted to define an outer surface of said tyre being worked, wherein the material forming at least part of said inner walls consists of a sintered powder.

Preferably the outer surface portion defined by said part of the inner walls formed of a sintered powder comprises the surface of said tread band.

Further features and advantages will become more apparent from the detailed description of a preferred but non-exclusive embodiment of a method of making vulcanization moulds for motor-vehicle tyres, in accordance with the present invention. Such description will be given hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, by way of non-limiting example, in which:

- Fig. 1 shows schematically in a diagrammatic sectional view, an apparatus used to make parts of a mould in accordance with the present invention;
- Fig. 2 is a front view, given just as an indication, of an inner surface of a matrix of a mould for vehicle tyres, feasible by the method of the present invention;
- fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view of the matrix portion corresponding to area "N" in Fig. 2;
- Fig. 4 is an enlarged and broken off section of a portion of the mould matrix, executed orthogonally to the development plane of Fig. 2;
- Fig. 5 shows a tyre cut, made by a mould according to the invention, devoid of air vents;
- Fig. 6 is a greatly enlarged perspective view of the matrix portion in Fig. 3, showing a limited portion of a sintered powder layer in detail.

With reference to Fig. 1, an apparatus for making vulcanization moulds in particular for vehicle tyres, in accordance with a method being the object of the present invention has been generally identified by reference numeral 1.

It is to note that tyres produced by the method and the mould of the invention are usual tyres of the traditional type, commonly known to technicians: they comprise (Fig. 5) a radial-ply or cross-ply carcass, of toroidal conformation, comprising a strong structure formed of at least one ply 100 of rubberized fabric, having its ends 101 turned up each about an anchoring core 102 which is provided, at the radially outer surface thereof, with a rubber filling 103. Preferably the turned up flaps of the carcass ply radially extend outwardly along at least part of the side of said filling.

As known, the tyre area comprising the bead-core and filling forms the tyre bead intended for anchoring

the tyre to a corresponding mounting rim, not shown.

Disposed on the carcass in known manner is a tread band 104, provided with a raised pattern defined by cuts 105 and grooves 106 formed in the band thickness, said tread being adapted for rolling contact of the tyre on the ground.

These tyres may also comprise a belt structure disposed crownwise to the carcass, interposed between the carcass and tread band, substantially extending from one tyre sidewall to the other sidewall, that is as wide as the tread band, comprising at least two radially superposed layers 107 and 108 of reinforcing cords, preferably of metal material, parallel to each other in each layer and in crossed relationship with those of the adjacent layer relative to the equatorial plane of the tyre, and preferably also a radially outermost layer of reinforcing cords oriented at 0°, that is in a circumferential direction. Commonly known are variants to the above described structure for specific uses of the tyre and they can also be applied to the tyres of the invention.

In particular, the tyre produced with the prototype mould in accordance with the invention is a tyre for car having a radial-ply carcass, size 225/55R16, of traditional structure, provided with the tread pattern shown in Fig. 2, being the object of the Italian patent application No. MI931119 of May 31, 1993 to which please refer for details, if needed.

Apparatus 1 is not part of the present invention and is therefore described only as regards its essential components. Therefore, apparatus 1 as such is known per se and already employed in other technological fields, mainly to make models and/or prototypes of machine parts. By way of example, apparatuses of the type to be used for putting the method in reference into practice are commercialized by firms "3D" and "EOS".

After the above statements, it is pointed out that apparatus 1 comprises a holding chamber 2 filled with a sinterable powder 3, metal material of a particle size included between 30 μ and 100 μ , preferably in the order of 40 μ , for example. Powders adapted for use are for example available from "Elettrolux". The holding chamber 2 has an open side 2a from which the upper surface 3a of the sinterable powder mass 3 emerges. On its side opposite to the open side 2a, the holding chamber 2 has a bottom wall 2b formed of a lifting plate 4 axially slidable in the holding chamber towards the open side 2a of the latter. The lifting plate 4 through a rod 4a is subjected to the action of movement means 4b only diagrammatically shown, to be activated for making the lifting plate carry out a short displacement towards the open side 2a of the holding chamber 2, as shown by arrow "A".

Arranged beside the holding chamber 2 is a collecting chamber 5 provided with a respective open side 5a substantially coplanar with the open side 2a of the holding chamber itself. The collecting chamber 5 has a corresponding bottom wall 5b consisting of a supporting plate 6 axially slidable within the chamber. Through a

respective drive rod 6a, the supporting plate 6 is subjected to the action of respective movement means 6b to be activated to give the plate a short displacement away from the open side 5a of the collecting chamber 5, as shown by arrow "B".

Apparatus 1 further comprises a distribution doctor blade 7 substantially operating in the lying plane of the open sides 2a, 5a of the holding and collecting chambers, 2 and 5 respectively.

Upon the action of drive means 7b operating on a connection rod 7a, the distribution doctor blade 7 is operated with a reciprocating motion so as to pass over the holding and collecting chambers, 2 and 5, at their open sides 2a and 5a, as shown by arrow "C". Further operating at the open side 5a of the collecting chamber 5 is localized-heating means preferably consisting of at least one laser beam 8 produced by an emitting source 9 and deviated to the connecting chamber by a mirror 10 or equivalent optical-deviation means.

During operation of apparatus 1, the lifting plate 4 is moved over a given length towards the open side 2a of the holding chamber 2 so as to slightly raise the upper surface 3a of the sinterable powder mass 3 relative to the lying plane of the open side itself. Simultaneously, the supporting plate 6 is moved away from the open side 5a of the collecting chamber 5 over a length corresponding to the displacement carried out by the lifting plate 4.

Following one reciprocating-movement cycle of the distribution doctor blade 7, the sinterable powder 3 emerging from the lying plane of the open side 2a is transferred to the collecting chamber 5 and deposited therein so as to form a layer of predetermined thickness on the bottom surface 5b defined by plate 6 or the powder layer or layers previously deposited in said collecting chamber.

The sinterable powder layer deposited in the collecting chamber 5 as above described is then submitted to the laser beam 8 action which is capable of causing localized sintering of the powder at the point impinged on by the beam itself.

Upon the action of movement means (not shown) operating on mirror 10, the laser beam 8 is set in motion on the powder layer deposited in the collecting chamber 5, within at least one movement area delimited by a given periphery.

Movement of mirror 10, and therefore of the laser beam 8, is managed by a programmable electronic control unit 11 that advantageously may also oversee operation of all actuators 4b, 6b, 7b provided in apparatus 1, as well as of the emitting unit 9.

The powder particles 3 impinged on by laser beam 8 in the above mentioned movement area or areas are mutually bonded at the points of mutual contact, thereby giving rise to one or more sintered laminate portions of solid structure. Thickness of each sintered laminate portion substantially corresponds to the thickness of the previously deposited powder layer, whereas contours of

same coincide with the periphery of the corresponding movement area of laser beam 8.

Thicknesses of the powder layers subsequently deposited, and therefore the sintered laminate portions consequently obtained, can be varied by modifying the amount of the displacement carried out by plates 4 and 6 before passage of doctor blade 7, and they are selected depending on the power of the available laser beam 8 and the geometric and size precision that is required to be obtained on the mould during the manufacturing step.

In a preferential solution, the thickness of each of the deposited powder layers is preferably included between 0.2 and 0.5 mm and more preferably 0.3 mm.

Advantageously, by cyclically repeating the above described operating cycle with reference to deposition of one sinterable powder layer 3 and sintering of same at the movement areas of the laser beam 8, a plurality of sintered laminate portions consecutively superposed and mutually joined to form a vulcanization mould, or preferably, a desired mould part, are easily obtained.

In accordance with the method of the present invention, the movement areas of the laser beam 8 on the sinterable powder layers deposited in succession are essentially defined by digital information stored in the electronic control unit 11. This digital information is obtained, with the aid of a computer, by programming and processing data substantially in the following two steps.

A first step essentially consists in defining a graphic three-dimensional representation of the mould portion to be made. Advantageously, this step can be directly achieved within the mould planning scope on a computer having a planning program of the type commonly referred to as "C.A.D."

This graphic representation is then divided into a plurality of superposed layers of given thickness, corresponding to, or in any case correlated with the thickness of the sinterable powder layers to be deposited in the collecting chamber 5 and, consequently, the layer of the laminate portions formed upon the action of the laser beam 8.

Advantageously, division of the graphic representation in the above described manner can be directly carried out by the electronic control unit 11 by processing of digital information defining the graphic representation itself. This digital information can be inputted to the control unit 11, either by loading of a file from a common magnetic or optical medium for example, or directly through interconnection of the electronic control unit 11 with a terminal in which the above digital information has been previously processed and/or stored.

Fig. 2 shows a mould portion made by the method in question and represents one of the eight matrices 12 in front view, each of said matrices being mounted on the corresponding sector of a centripetal mould which, in known manner, comprises said annular arrangement of eight sectors for moulding of the tread band and two

axially opposite cheeks operating at the tyre sidewalls. Fig. 5, in a different aspect of the two tyre surfaces, shows the usual separation line between cheek and sectors. As can be easily viewed from Fig. 2, said matrix 12 has longitudinal projections 13 directed parallel to the circumferential extension of the tyre and alternately arranged with transverse projections 14 for delimiting corresponding cavities 15 intended to form corresponding blocks on the tyre tread band. Also arranged in said cavities 15 are lamelliform projections 16 of limited thickness, more commonly called "lamellae", arranged to define corresponding cuts of reduced width or "narrow cuts" in the tyre blocks.

Fig. 3, showing an enlarged perspective view of the matrix portions corresponding to area "N" in Fig. 2, depicts division of the graphic representation into superposed layers "S", each corresponding to one of the obtained sintered laminate portions.

In the above description it is apparent that the method in reference enables any mould part of whatever structural complexity to be made in a much shorter period of time and at much more reduced prices than when traditional working methods on the machine tool are adopted: in particular, in the light of the above, the method in reference lends itself to be adopted in a particularly advantageous manner to make mould matrices the geometric configuration of which is made particularly complicated due to the presence of the great number of projections 13, 14.

It is particularly to note that the execution time of the concerned mould part practically is not adversely affected by the structural complexity of same.

Actually, simultaneous accomplishment of all projections inclusive of lamellae 16 can be achieved by deposition of successive layers of sinterable powder, alternated with the laser beam 8 action.

If at least on one tyre sidewall accomplishment of at least one raised portion is wished, which will for example define a graphic element for tyre identification (trademark, tyre size or other indications), a corresponding cavity will be generated in a portion of one of the inner mould walls formed of sintered powder.

The method is particularly advantageous when said identification elements on the tyre are not wished to be made as projections, but as depressions or cavities in the tyre sidewall thickness: in this case raised elements are required to be arranged on the corresponding mould walls, instead of the usual cavities, and this solution cannot be proposed when known methodologies are adopted, due to the high manufacturing cost.

Should the geometric configuration of matrix 12 exhibit surface portions that can be easily obtained by working on the machine tool as well, prevision may be made for making given matrix parts alone with the method in question.

By way of example, in the solution shown in Fig. 2, the central matrix part denoted by "H", as well as the mould cheeks, have been made by working on a

machine tool, whereas the side portions "K" of complicated geometric conformation have been more conveniently obtained by the method of the invention.

As above described, the method in question, in addition, achieves direct programming of apparatus 1 for making moulds by mere data loading in the electronic control unit 11, thereby eliminating the long interventions required in the known art for defining the path to be followed by tools, based on interpretation of drawings supplied by the planning departments.

It is farther to note that the present invention also enables different unexpected advantages to be achieved in the obtained moulds or parts thereof.

During a moulding and vulcanization sampling of a prototype tyre a sintered mould devoid of air vents or venting channels has been experimented.

To the ends of the present description by "air vent" or "venting channel" it is intended an opening crossing the mould through the whole thickness of same following a substantially straight direction.

At the end of vulcanization, after drawing the tyre from the mould, it has been seen that the achieved tyre did not exhibit any unevenness typical of tyres vulcanized by means of conventional moulds devoid of air vents, while, on the other hand, being free from sprues.

The applicant has intuitively understood that as a result of sintering, the powder particles, after being bonded together in a stable manner at the mutual-contact points, left small cavities communicating with each other, although closed to rubber penetration, between each particle and particles adjacent thereto. The applicant has found that the width of these microcavities can be easily imposed, in relation to the viscosity features of the blend used for the tyre tread and sidewalls for example, by suitably selecting within the values pointed out above, the particle size of the powder used for mould construction.

In this manner, said intercommunicating cavities closed to blend penetration, do offer a sufficient perviousness to air, capable of enabling an easy air ejection through the matrix or another corresponding mould wall, during the tyre vulcanization cycle, without resorting to usual air vents as required in known methods.

In this connection, Fig. 6 shows a very enlarged detail of the part shown in Fig. 3, only emphasizing a sintered laminate layer; on the other hand, all matrices of the prototype mould have been made individually, following the method described with reference to Figs. 1 and 2 and employing the already mentioned apparatus available from "EOS" as the sintering apparatus, with a laser beam having a 30 watt power, and a powder made of a copper-, aluminium- and iron-based metal material as the sintering powder, the particle size of which is in the order of 40 μ and which is available from Elettolux.

Looking at this detail, a plurality of powder particles 50 bonded together at their contact points can be seen. One can also notice the corresponding plurality of microcavities 60 that particles form between each other,

due to a substantial particle sphericity.

It is now apparent why by an appropriate selection of the particle sizes, it is possible to control the width of these microcavities in such a manner that their geometrical size, in relation to the blend viscosity, is, on the one hand, sufficiently large to enable an easy air escape during the vulcanization step and, on the other hand, sufficiently small to limit rubber penetration.

It is in any case to note that the method in reference enables said air vents, in particular of cylindrical form, to be obtained, if required, with sizes (the diameter in particular) of the desired value, without any additional working or any increase in the working times being required.

In particular, the obtained mould may be also provided with air venting channels 17 that, as exemplified in Fig. 4, open at critical surfaces on the inner mould walls. This possibility appears to be particularly advantageous for achieving air venting channels 17 perimetrically converging on the cavity 15 bottom such as channel 70 in Fig. 6, placed at the crossing between the rib 14 and lamella 16, that is at particularly critical areas to the end of air ejection.

By the methods of mechanical material removal hitherto used, this result cannot be achieved, or can be achieved in a very slow and difficult manner.

Preferably, the diameter of the venting channels 17 made in accordance with the invention does not exceed 0.5 mm.

Preferably, in order to further limit the mould possibility of being penetrated by rubber without limiting the microcavity sizes too much, the venting channel consisting of a series of radially adjacent microcavities 60 can have a non rectilinear course.

The mould made in accordance with the invention advantageously lends itself to give desired aesthetic and/or operational features to the produced tyres, such as debossing of the outer surface, for example.

The surface roughness that can be given to the mould by powder sintering promotes a possible treatment of the inner mould surfaces by application of polymeric coatings, aiming at promoting flowing of air to the venting channels for example, and/or facilitating separation of the tyre on opening of the mould.

In accordance with a possible alternative embodiment of the invention, sinterable powders of a ceramic-based material may be employed.

The moulds of sintered ceramic material that can thus be obtained make it possible to carry out tyre vulcanization by heat supply through microwaves, instead of by steam as commonly used in present vulcanization processes. It is to note that vulcanization by microwaves offers the great advantage over the use of steam, of being able to differentiate heat supply from one tyre area to another depending on specific requirements. Advantageously, during vulcanization the heat amount supplied to the tyre bead area will be greater than that supplied to the belt/tread area, which in turn will be greater than that supplied to the sidewall area, depend-

ing for example on the specific thickness of the tyre wall at the three different areas.

In an original manner and advantageously, the mould made in accordance with the present invention may be provided with lamellae 16 formed in one piece with the remaining parts of the mould and in case of need having thickness variations in their transverse section.

Due to the possible above procedure for making these lamellae, not only costs necessary in the known art for manufacturing and engaging the individual lamellae at the mould interior are eliminated, but also particular operational features in the tyres can be obtained, by arrangement of undercuts or other particular geometric configurations for the narrow cuts, as well as for the longitudinal and transverse grooves, formed in the tyres themselves.

It is to note that the important reduction in costs achieved by the present invention in the field of mould production makes it convenient to employ moulds thus made also for producing small tyre stocks, or even for making prototype tyres when new tread patterns are to be studied and planned. Actually, manufacture of the mould by the method in question appears to be economically advantageous even with respect to the present techniques for making prototype tyres, in which use is made of skilled manpower for manually forming cuts and grooves for the pattern being defined on the tread band.

In addition, for reducing the environmental impact of this technology and achieving a further advantage on the production costs, it is important to note that the mould, once the production cycle has been completed, can be converted to powder again. This is obtained by crushing the mould, that is the sintered powder parts, by a grinding operation following known methods and means. The powder thus obtained can be used again without difficulty for production of a new mould.

Obviously, a person skilled in the art, after understanding the invention as above described, will be able to carry out modifications, variations and replacements of the variables associated with the present invention for the purpose of meeting specific and contingent application requirements according to all needs.

In particular, the method of the invention lends itself to be also applied to moulds for tyres of the type made of two halves, or in any case different from the centripetal type cited in the course of the present description.

Claims

1. A method of making vulcanization moulds in particular for vehicle tyres, comprising the following steps:

- depositing a layer of sinterable powder (3);
- submitting the powder layer (3) to localized-heating means (8) to determine powder sinter-

ing at the points concerned with the action of said localized-heating means (8);

- moving the localized-heating means (8) on the powder layer (3) over at least one movement area delimited by a predetermined periphery, to give rise to at least one sintered laminate portion;
- cyclically repeating the above listed step sequence to form at least part (12) of said mould by a plurality of sintered laminate portions consecutively superposed and each delimited by a respective periphery.

2. A method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the movement areas of said localized-heating means are defined by digital information obtained through data programming and data processing by a computer.

3. A method as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that said programming is carried out in the following steps:

- defining a three-dimensional graphic representation of the mould portion (12) to be made;
- dividing said graphic representation into a plurality of superposed layers ("S") of predetermined thickness, each corresponding to one of said sintered laminate portions to be created by movement of the localized-heating means (8) on the sinterable powder layer (3),

movement of the localized-heating means (8) being carried out upon command of an electronic control unit (11) in which said digital information is stored.

4. A method according to claim 2, characterized in that following sintering, the sinterable powder particles are mutually joined leaving cavities intercommunicating with each other between each particle and the adjacent ones.

5. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that thickness of each of said layers ("S") is included between 0.2 mm and 0.5 mm.

6. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that the sinterable powder (3) has a particle size included between 30 μ and 100 μ .

7. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that the sinterable powder consists of a ceramic-based material.

8. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that said localized-heating means comprises at least one laser beam (8).

9. A vulcanization mould for vehicle tyres, comprising inner walls provided with surface projections (13, 14) adapted to define cuts and grooves in a tyre being worked, characterized in that the material forming at least part of said inner walls consists of a sintered powder.

10. A mould according to claim 9, characterized in that the sintered powder forming said inner walls has particles mutually bonded (50) at respective junction points and alternated with mutually intercommunicating cavities (60).

11. A mould according to claim 9, characterized in that it has lamelliform projections (16) of sintered material integral with the inner walls of the mould.

12. A mould according to claim 11, characterized in that said lamelliform projections (16) have thickness variations in their transverse section.

13. A mould according to claim 9, characterized in that it is provided with air vents or venting channels (17) opening at the base of surface projections on the inner walls of the mould.

14. A mould according to claim 9, characterized in that said inner walls have at least one surface debossing.

15. A vulcanization mould for vehicle tyres characterized in that it comprises a plurality of small cavities intercommunicating with each other and adapted to enable air ejection from the mould during the vulcanization cycle.

16. A mould according to claim 15, characterized in that it comprises further air venting channels (17), preferably opening at curved surfaces on the inner walls of the mould.

17. A tyre for vehicle wheels, comprising a carcass of toroidal conformation, a pair of axially opposite sidewalls terminating with beads, adapted for anchoring of the tyre to a corresponding mounting rim, and a tread band disposed crownwise to said carcass, intended for rolling contact of the tyre on the ground, characterized in that it has been vulcanized in a vulcanization mould comprising inner walls adapted to define the outer surface of said tyre being worked, wherein the material forming at least part of said inner walls is made of sintered powder particles.

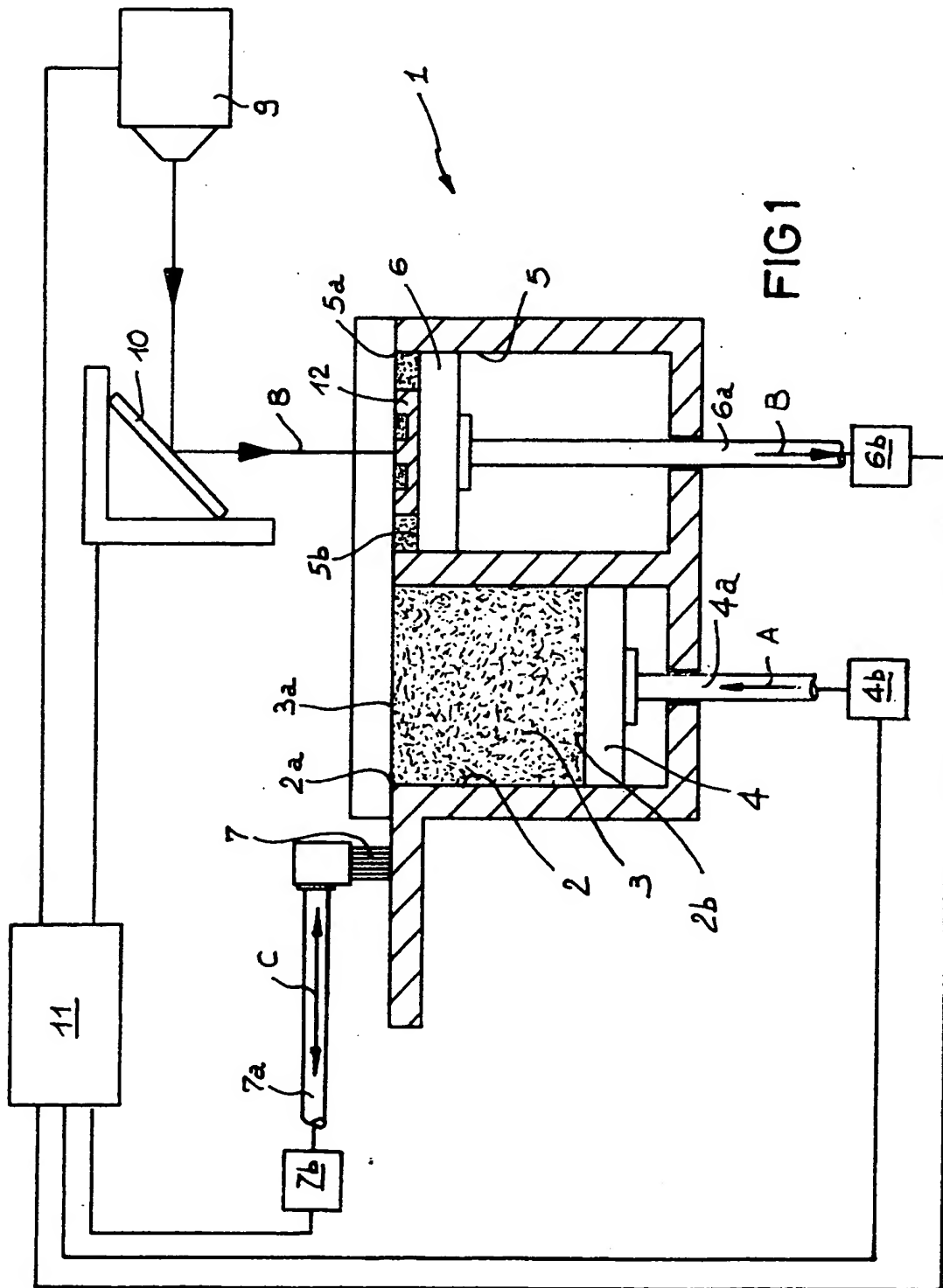
18. A tyre for vehicle wheels according to claim 17, characterized in that the outer surface portion defined by said part of the inner walls consisting of a sintered powder comprises the surface of said

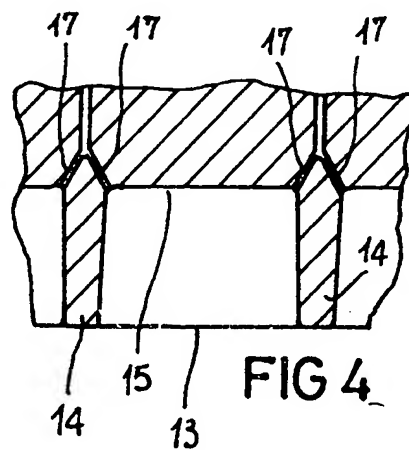
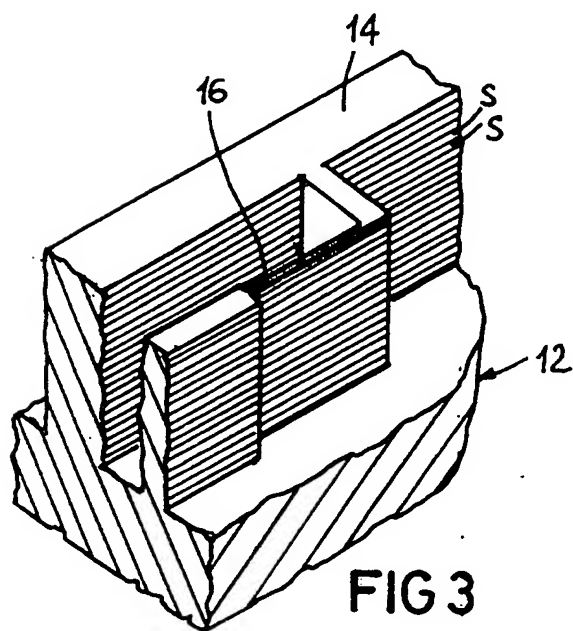
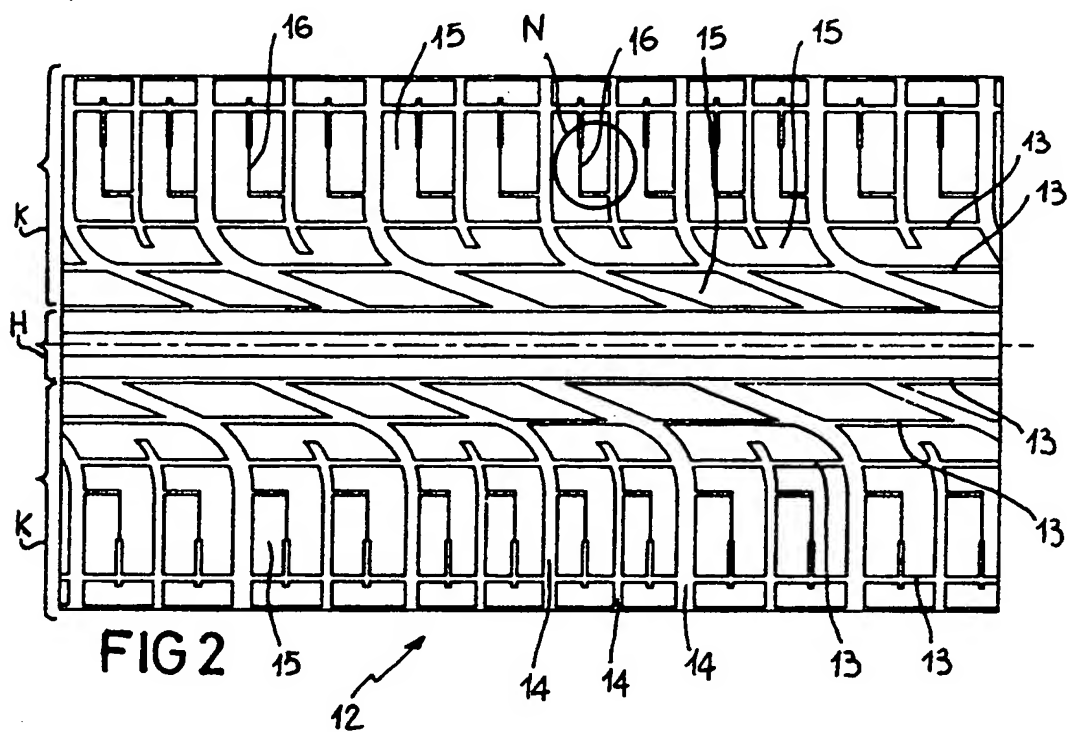
tread band.

19. A tyre for vehicle wheels according to claim 18, characterized in that said tread band has a raised pattern defined by grooves and cuts produced in said band by corresponding surface projections (13, 14) and lamelliform elements (16) formed on said part of the inner wall consisting of sintered powder. 5
20. A tyre for vehicle wheels according to claim 17, characterized in that on at least one sidewall it has at least one raised portion defining a graphic element for tyre identification, which raised portion is generated by a corresponding cavity formed in a portion of said inner walls consisting of a sintered powder. 10 15
21. A tyre for vehicle wheels according to claim 17, characterized in that at least part of its outer surface is debossed. 20
22. A method of producing tyres for vehicle wheels by a vulcanization mould comprising inner walls provided with projections (13, 14) and/or surface cavities adapted to define corresponding cavities and/or projections on a tyre being worked, characterized by the use of a mould in which the material forming at least part of said inner walls consists of sintered powder particles mutually bonded together. 25 30
23. A production method according to claim 22, characterized by the use of a mould carrying out air venting through intercommunicating cavities which are alternated with the points of mutual junction of said sintered powder particles, so as to make tyres substantially free from sprues. 35
24. A production method according to claim 22, characterized by the use of a mould comprising at least one portion made by sintering powder of ceramic material. 40
25. A production method according to claim 24, characterized by the fact that the heat-supply step within the mould is carried out by microwaves and in different amounts at different areas of the tyre to be vulcanized. 45

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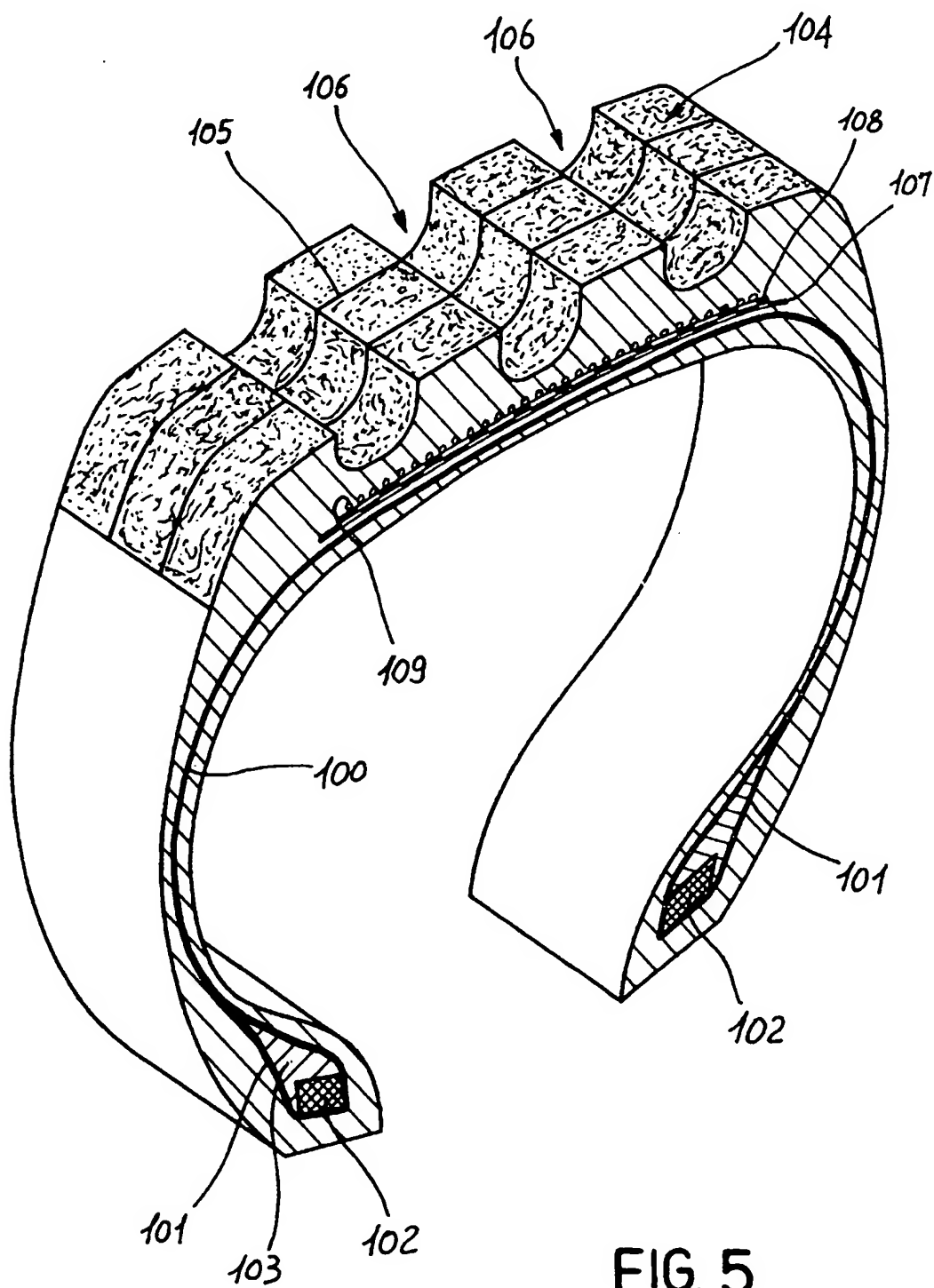
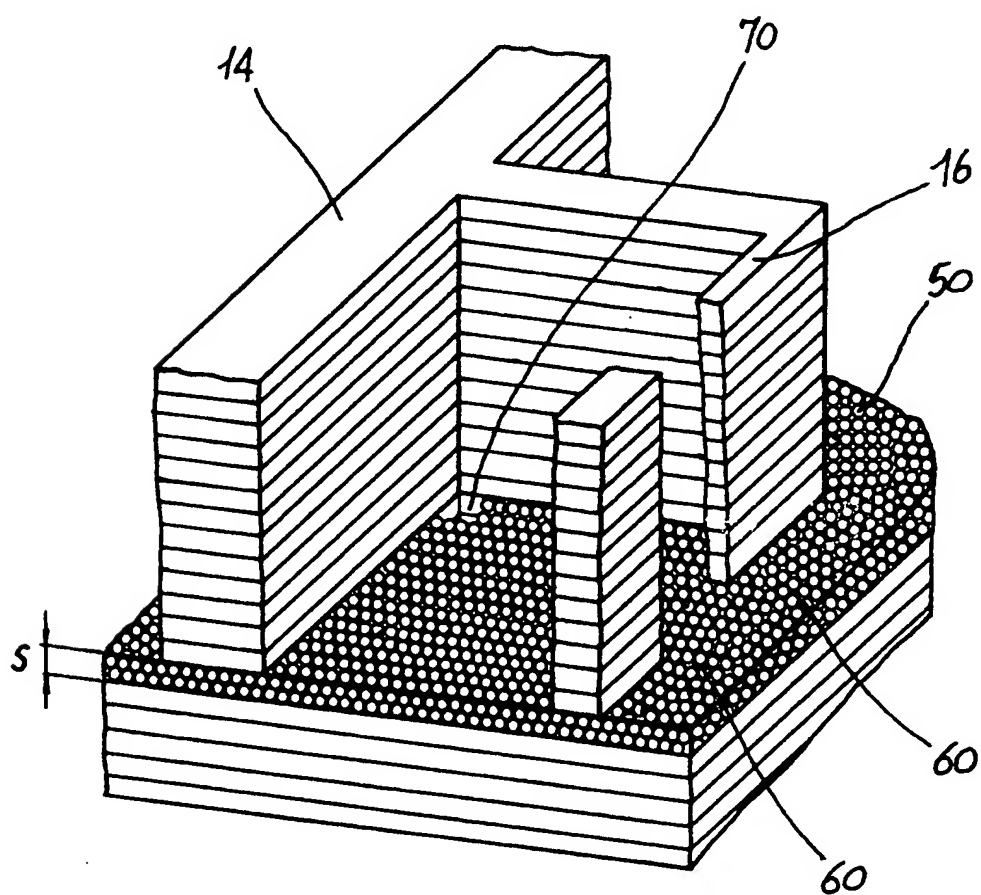


FIG. 5

FIG. 6





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Application Number
EP 98 10 1267

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Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 6 May 1998	Examiner Fregosi, A
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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Application Number
EP 98 10 1267

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(11)

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(54) Form zum Herstellen eines Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörpers und Verfahren zur Herstellung eines solchen Werkzeuges

(57) Die Erfindung betrifft ein Werkzeug zum Herstellen eines Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörpers mit wenigstens einem Werkzeugformteil (12 bzw. 14), in das zumindest ein Teil (18 bzw. 20) eines Formhohlraums (16) eingebracht ist, wobei das Werkzeugformteil (12 bzw. 14) von einem relativ dünnwandigen ersten Formteil (26), das mit wenigstens einem zweiten Formteil (28) verbunden ist, gebildet ist. Um ein verbessertes gattungsgemäßes Werkzeug bereitzustellen, das für die Herstellung eines verbesserten Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörpers geeignet ist und Düsenöffnungen für den heißen Dampf aufweist, wobei das Werkzeug schnell, einfach und entsprechend kostengünstig herstellbar sein soll, selbst wenn der Formhohlraum eine sehr komplexe Form aufweist, wird vorgeschlagen, daß das erste Formteil (26) Düsenöffnungen (22) aufweist, an die sich rohrartige Kanäle (32) des ersten Formteils (26) anschließen und die Kanäle (32) das zweite Formteil (28) durchsetzen. Ein derartiges Werkzeug wird erfindungsgemäß in einem Rapid-Tooling, Rapid-Prototyping oder einem generativen Verfahren, vorzugsweise mittels Stereolithographie, hergestellt.

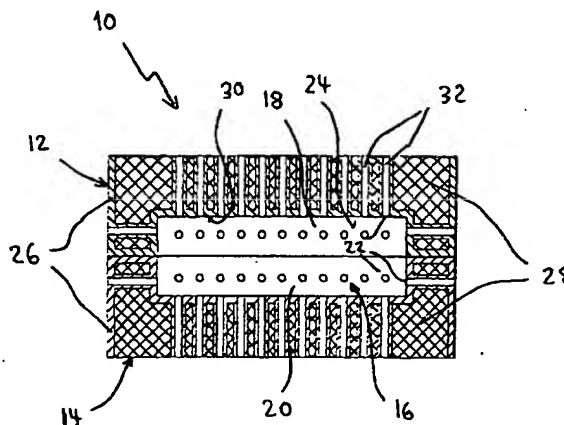


Fig. 1

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Beschreibung

[0001] Die Erfindung betrifft ein Werkzeug zum Herstellen eines Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörpers gemäß dem Oberbegriff des Anspruchs 1 sowie ein Verfahren zur Herstellung eines derartigen Werkzeuges.

[0002] Zum Herstellen von Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörpern, wie beispielsweise Artikel aus expandiertem Polypropylen (EPP) oder aus ähnlichen expandierbaren polymeren Werkstoffen, z.B. EPE (expandiertes Polyethylen), EPS (expandiertes Polystyrol), PPO (Polyphenyloxid) oder ähnliche Polyolefine, werden Werkzeuge verwendet, die wenigstens ein Werkzeugformteil aufweisen, in das ein Formhohlraum eingebracht ist. In der Regel werden zwei solcher Werkzeugformteile verwendet, welche dann den gemeinsamen Formhohlraum zwischen sich einschließen. In den Formhohlraum werden die einzelnen noch unverbundenen Schaumstoffpartikel, sogenannte „Beads“, eingebracht und mit heißen Wasserdampf in dem Formhohlraum zu dem Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörper verschweißt. Der Wasserdampf wird über Dampfdüsen in den Formhohlraum eingesprüht. Ein derartiges Verfahren ist beispielsweise in der Druckschrift WO 95/08433 beschrieben.

[0003] Ein derartiges Werkzeug ist zu unterscheiden von einem Spritzgußwerkzeug. Die wesentlichen Unterschiede bestehen darin, daß beim Partikelschäumen erheblich geringere Drücke benötigt werden und ein Werkzeug zum Partikelschäumen Düsenöffnungen aufweisen muß, durch die heißer Dampf zum Verschweißen der Partikel in den Formhohlraum einleitbar ist. Die Düsenöffnungen müssen selbstverständlich in geeigneter Weise Zuleitungen aufweisen, mit denen der heiße Dampf von einem Vorrat zu den Düsenöffnungen durch das Werkzeug hindurch führbar ist.

[0004] Die Werkzeugformteile bestehen in der Regel aus Aluminiumguß. Der Formhohlraum ist durch Fräsen, Bohren, Schleifen, Erodieren o.dgl. in das Aluminium eingebracht. Die Dampfdüsen werden nach Fertigstellung des Formhohlraums nachträglich eingesetzt, wobei es wegen der geringen Größe der Dampfdüsen unmöglich ist, diese einzeln einzusetzen. Deshalb werden mehrere Düsen zu sogenannten Nestern zusammengefaßt und die Düsenester dann in den Formhohlraum eingebracht.

[0005] Diese bekannten Werkzeugformteile haben mehrere Nachteile. Das mechanische Einbringen des Formhohlraums ist sehr aufwendig, zeitintensiv und entsprechend kostengünstig. Dies gilt insbesondere, wenn der Formhohlraum eine relativ komplizierte und komplexe Struktur hat, wie dies beispielsweise für einen EPP-Formkörper, wie er in der EP 0546211 B1 offenbart ist, gilt. Die Werkzeuge können dann extrem teuer werden und kommen nur zum Einsatz, wenn entsprechend große Stückzahlen der Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörper hergestellt werden. Änderungen des Formhohlraums eines einmal erstellten Werkzeuges sind wegen der hohen Kosten zumeist nicht praktikabel.

Desweiteren sind die Düsen zu Nestern lokal zusammengefaßt, so daß unterschiedliche Bereiche des Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörpers ungleich mit Wasserdampf beaufschlagt werden und die „Beads“ daher je nach Entfernung zu einem Düsenest unterschiedlich stark miteinander verschweißt sein können.

[0006] Aus dem Buch „Werkzeuge für die PUR-Verarbeitung“, Reihe Kunststofftechnik, VDI-Verlag Düsseldorf 1984, S. 153 bis 167, ist ein Werkzeugformteil für die PUR-Verarbeitung bekannt, das zweigeteilt ist und ein erstes, relativ dünnwandiges Formteil aus Kunstharz, das die eigentliche Negativform für den Formhohlraum bildet, und ein die Stabilität bewirkendes zweites Formteil aus kunstharzgebundenem Alugries, das mit dem ersten Formteil verbunden ist, aufweist.

[0007] Ausgehend von diesem Stand der Technik ist es Aufgabe der Erfindung ein verbessertes, gattungsgemäßes Werkzeug bereitzustellen, das für die Herstellung eines verbesserten Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörpers geeignet ist und Düsenöffnungen für den heißen Dampf aufweist. Das Werkzeug soll schnell, einfach und entsprechend kostengünstig herstellbar sein, selbst wenn der Formhohlraum eine sehr komplexe Form aufweist. Es ist eine weitere Aufgabe der Erfindung ein Verfahren zur Herstellung eines derartigen Werkzeugs anzugeben.

[0008] Diese Aufgabe wird gelöst durch ein gattungsgemäßes Werkzeug mit den kennzeichnenden Merkmalen des Anspruchs 1 sowie ein Verfahren mit den Merkmalen des Anspruchs 7.

[0009] Wenn erfindungsgemäß das Werkzeugformteil von einem ersten, relativ dünnwandigen Formteil gebildet ist, ist dies in einem Rapid-Tooling, Rapid Prototyping oder einem generativen Fertigungsverfahren gemäß Anspruch 7 herstellbar. Auf diese Weise lassen sich sehr komplexe Formen, die beispielsweise mit Hilfe von CAD-Verfahren leicht erstellbar sind, ohne Mehraufwand realisieren. Eine Änderung des Werkzeugformteils ist ohne weiteres durch Änderung der CAD-Vorlage möglich. Mit dem erfindungsgemäßen Herstellungsverfahren ist dann schnell, einfach und entsprechend kostengünstig ein neues Werkzeugformteil herstellbar, wobei das erste Formteil den Formhohlraum definiert. Düsenöffnungen für die Einleitung von heißem Wasserdampf sind in beliebiger Verteilung und an beliebigen Stellen in einfacher Weise in das Werkzeug einbringbar. So können die Düsenöffnungen bereits bei der Erstellung der CAD-Vorlage berücksichtigt werden. Die Düsenöffnungen müssen nicht zu Nestern zusammengefaßt sein, da ein Einbringen der Düsenöffnungen nach Fertigstellen des Formhohlraums entfällt.

[0010] Wenn sich an die Düsenöffnungen rohrartige Kanäle, die das zweite Formteil durchsetzen, anschließen, kann in einfacher Weise das zweite Formteil beispielsweise in flüssigem Zustand auf das erste Formteil aufgegossen werden, wo es dann aushärtet ohne daß die Düsenöffnungen durch das Ausgießen verschlos-

sen würden. Mehrerer dieser Kanäle können auf ihrer den Düsenöffnungen abgewandten Seite zusammengefasst sein, so daß die derart lokal zusammengefassten Düsen mit einer gemeinsamen Wasserdampfquelle verbunden sein können.

[0011] Die Kanäle können auch dazu verwendet werden, das Werkzeug zu temperieren. Dazu könnten gegebenenfalls weitere Kühlkanäle in dem Werkzeug vorgesehen sein.

[0012] Darüberhinaus kann über die Düsenöffnungen, beispielsweise ein Lack oder dergleichen, eingebracht werden, so daß die Oberfläche des Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörpers bereits im Werkzeug mit einer Oberflächenschicht versehen werden kann. Auch können die Düsenöffnungen dazu dienen, etwaige chemische Komponenten gleichverteilt in den Formhohlraum einzubringen, um beispielsweise den Verbindungsprozess der „Beads“ zu beschleunigen oder den Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörper zu stabilisieren oder zu härten.

[0013] Ebenso können die Düsenöffnungen dazu verwendet werden, das Entweichen oder Abführen von Gasen oder Dämpfen, die eventuell bei der Herstellung des Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörpers entstehen, zu ermöglichen.

[0014] Durch beispielsweise eine im wesentlichen gleichförmige Verteilung der Düsenöffnungen auf der Oberfläche des Formhohlraums läßt sich eine bessere Verschweißung der „Beads“ erreichen. Auch kann eine verbesserte Oberfläche des im Werkzeug gebildeten Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörpers erreicht werden und zwar ohne ein zusätzliches, in den Formhohlraum eingelegtes Gitter, wie es die Druckschrift WO 95/08433 noch offenbart.

[0015] Die Düsenöffnungen können eine vorbestimmte Geometrie und/oder Größe aufweisen und/oder können in einer vorbestimmten Anordnung auf dem ersten Formteil verteilt sein, so daß dadurch Muster und/oder Firmenlogos und/oder Produktionsdaten oder sonstige Informationen auf der Oberfläche des herzustellenden Werkstückes dargestellt werden können.

[0016] In einer bevorzugten Ausgestaltung der Erfindung ist das erste Formteil schalenartig ausgebildet, wobei der Formhohlraum auf der Außenseite des schalenartigen Formteils liegt. Somit kann das zweite Formteil auf einfache Weise mit dem ersten Formteil verbunden werden, indem ein das zweite Formteil bildende Material in flüssigem Zustand in das schalenartige erste Formteil gegossen und dort aushärtet. Das Aushärten kann durch Tempern oder durch eine geeignete chemische Reaktion des das zweite Formteil bildenden Materials, das aus einer oder mehreren Komponenten gebildet sein kann, geschehen. Beim Ausgießen des ersten Formteils ist durch die rohrartigen Kanäle gewährleistet, daß auch beim Auffüllen des schalenartigen ersten Formteils die Düsenöffnungen erhalten bleiben.

[0017] Ein kostengünstiges Material für die Formteile ist ein verzugsarmes Harz. Ein Harz stellt auch ein geeignetes Material dar, um das erste Formteil im Stereolithographie-Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 8 herstellen zu können. Alternative Materialien, die ebenfalls für die Stereolithographie geeignet sind, sind Acrylate oder Vinylether oder Gemische dieser Substanzen. Die Stereolithographie ist ein kostengünstiges Verfahren zum einfachen und schnellen Erstellen komplexer Strukturen, also komplexer Formhohlräume. Eine mögliche Alternative zur Stereolithographie wäre das Sintern mittels Laser, wobei dann als Material jedoch ein Polymerpulver oder ein Metall/Keramik/Composite-Pulver oder dergleichen anstelle eines Harzes eingesetzt würde. Ein Hart hat noch den weiteren Vorteil, daß dadurch das Werkzeugformteil eine gewisse wärmeisolierende Wirkung hat. Dadurch können sich Vorteile bei der Verschmelzung der „Beads“ ergeben, da die zum Verschmelzen notwendige Wärme im Werkzeug besser erhalten bleibt.

[0018] Bevorzugt bestehen das erste und/oder das zweite Formteil aus einem Epoxidharz. Dabei kann das Harz des zweiten Formteils Metalle oder ähnliche Füllstoffe aufweisen, um die Steifigkeit des zweiten Formteils und damit des Werkzeugformteils zu verbessern.

[0019] Das Werkzeugformteil des erfindungsgemäßen Werkzeugs ist nicht nur für die beschriebene Herstellung von Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörpern geeignet, sondern über die Düsenöffnungen könnte auch ein Unterdruck an den Formhohlraum angelegt werden, so daß das Werkzeugformteil auch als Formteil für ein Tiefziehverfahren geeignet wäre. Dabei ergeben sich die gleichen Vorteile, wie sie oben beschrieben sind, nämlich die schnelle und einfache Herstellung eines kostengünstigen Formteils mit einer beliebig komplexen Form, jetzt allerdings für das Tiefziehverfahren.

[0020] Im folgenden wird die Erfindung anhand eines Ausführungsbeispiels unter Bezugnahme auf die Zeichnung im einzelnen erläutert. Es zeigen:

Fig. 1 eine schematische Darstellung eines erfindungsgemäßen Werkzeugs und

Fig. 2 eine schematische Darstellung der Verfahrensschritte eines erfindungsgemäßen Verfahrens zur Herstellung eines Werkzeugformteils gemäß Fig. 1.

[0021] Ein in der Fig. 1 dargestelltes, erfindungsgemäßes Werkzeug 10 zum Herstellen von Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörpern weist wenigstens ein Werkzeugformteil 12 bzw. 14 auf. In der Regel besteht das Werkzeug 10 aus zwei Werkzeugformteilen 12 und 14, die zwischen sich einen Formhohlraum 16 einschließen. In dem dargestellten Ausführungsbeispiel ist je ein Teil 18 bzw. 20 des Formhohlraums 16 in das Werkzeugformteil 12 bzw. 14 eingebracht. In den Formhohlraum 16, der die Form eines zu erzeugenden

Schaumstoff-Formkörpers hat, sind Schaumstoffpartikel, sogenannte „Beads“, eines bestimmten polymeren Werkstoffes, beispielsweise expandiertes Polypropylen (EPP) oder ähnliche expandierte Polyolefine, wie EPE (expandiertes Polyethylen), EPS (expandiertes Polystyrol) oder PPO (Polyphenyloxid), über eine nicht näher dargestellte Befüllungsöffnung einbringbar. Über Düsenöffnungen 22, die auf einer Oberfläche 24 des Formhohlraums 16 bevorzugt gleichverteilt sind, ist heißer Wasserdampf in den Formhohlraum 16 sprühbar, so daß durch den Wasserdampf die „Beads“ miteinander zur Bildung des Formkörpers verschweißbar sind. Der fertige Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörper ist mittels nicht dargestellten Auswerfern nach Auseinanderfahren der Werkzeugformteile 12 und 14 aus dem Werkzeug 10 auswerfbar.

[0022] Das Werkzeugformteil 12 bzw. 14 weist ein erstes Formteil 26 auf, das relativ dünnwandig und bevorzugt schalenartig ausgebildet ist. Der Teil 18 bzw. 20 des Formhohlraums 16 wird von dem ersten Formteil 26 gebildet, wobei der Formhohlraum 16 auf der Außenseite 30 des schalenartigen Formteils 26 liegt.

[0023] Das Werkzeugformteil 12 bzw. 14 weist wenigstens ein weiteres, zweites Formteil 28 auf. Das zweite Formteil 28 ist im Inneren des schalenartigen ersten Formteils 26 angeordnet und mit diesem zur Bildung des Werkzeugformteils 12 bzw. 14 verbunden.

[0024] An die Düsenöffnungen 22 schließen sich rohrartige Kanäle 32 an, die einstückig mit dem ersten Formteil 26 ausgebildet sind. Die Kanäle 32 durchsetzen das zweite Formteil 28 vollständig. In einer Ausgestaltung der Erfindung sind mehrere der Kanäle lokal zusammengefasst, so daß die derart zusammengefassten Kanäle von den Düsenöffnungen 22 ausgehend jeweils in einen gemeinsamen Kanal münden.

[0025] Das Werkzeugformteil 12 bzw. 14 des erfindungsgemäßen Werkzeugs 10 kann in einem in Fig. 2 dargestellten Verfahren, hergestellt werden:

[0026] In einem ersten Schritt wird das erste Formteil 26, das den Teil 18 des Formhohlraums 16 bildet, auf einem Computer, beispielsweise im CAD-Verfahren, erstellt. Dann wird in einem zweiten Schritt im Rapid-Tooling, Rapid-Prototyping oder in einem generativen Verfahren, vorzugsweise mittels computergesteuerter Stereolithographie, das erste Formteil 26 gebildet. Für die Erstellung des ersten Formteils 26 in Stereolithographie wird bevorzugt ein verzugsarmes Harz, vorzugsweise ein Epoxidharz, verwendet. Alternativ sind andere, für die Stereolithographie geeignete Materialien, wie beispielsweise Acrylate oder Vinylether oder eine Mischung davon, einsetzbar. Da für die Stereolithographie geeignete Harze relativ teuer sind, ist das erste Formteil 26 relativ dünnwandig ausgebildet. Dadurch ergibt sich der weitere Vorteil, daß das erste Formteil 26 schnell und wirtschaftlich hergestellt werden kann.

[0027] In einem dritten Schritt wird das erste Formteil 26 gesäubert und in einem vierten Schritt werden die

rohrartigen Kanäle 32 an ihrem dem Formhohlraum 16 abgewandten Ende verschlossen, damit die Kanäle 32 in weiteren Verfahrensschritten nicht verstopfen können.

[0028] In einem fünften Verfahrensschritt wird das zweite Formteil 28 gebildet, indem das schalenartige, erste Formteil 26 mit einem das zweite Formteil 28 bildenden Material, vorzugsweise mit einem verzugsarmen Epoxidharz, ausgegossen wird. Dann werden in einem sechsten Schritt die im vierten Schritt verschlossenen und das zweite Formteil 28 durchsetzenden Kanäle 32 wieder geöffnet, indem der Verschluß 34 entfernt wird.

[0029] In einem letzten, siebenten Verfahrensschritt wird das in das erste Formteil eingefüllte Material ausgehärtet. Die Aushärtung kann entweder durch eine chemische Reaktion zweier, das zweite Formteil 28 bildenden Materialien oder durch Tempern erfolgen. Das Aushärten mittels Tempern ist bevorzugt, da dann das Material gleichmäßiger aushärtet. Das Tempern erfolgt, je nach Art des Füllharzes, bei einer geeigneten Aushärtetemperatur.

[0030] Auch wäre es denkbar, daß die das erste und/oder zweite Formteil bildenden Materialien durch Bestrahlung mit elektromagnetischer Strahlung aushärten, beispielsweise durch Mikrowellen oder UV-Licht. Dann müßten die Materialien entsprechende optische Eigenschaften aufweisen, so daß beispielsweise die für das Aushärten des zweiten Formteils benötigte Strahlung nicht bereits von dem ersten Formteil absorbiert wird. Ebenso können die „Beads“ des Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörpers durch Strahlung verschmolzen und/oder stabilisiert werden. Dann muß das Werkzeug und damit das erste und zweite Formteil für die Strahlung durchlässig sein.

[0031] Weiter wäre es möglich, das erfindungsgemäße Werkzeug in einem Verfahren herzustellen, bei dem zunächst mittels Rapid-Prototyping ein Modell des Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörpers erstellt wird. Das Modell kann dabei bereits die „Negativform“ der Düsenöffnungen mit aufweisen. Danach wird das erste Formteil des Werkzeugformteils durch Abguß erhalten. Nach Entfernen des Modells aus dem ausgehärteten Formteil ist das Werkzeugformteil erhalten. Auf diese Weise lassen sich erfindungsgemäße Werkzeuge aus metallischen Materialien im sogenannten „Investment Casting“ Verfahren erstellen.

Patentansprüche

1. Werkzeug zum Herstellen eines Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörpers mit wenigstens einem Werkzeugformteil (12 bzw. 14), in das zumindest ein Teil (18 bzw. 20) eines Formhohlraums (16) eingebracht ist, wobei das Werkzeugformteil (12 bzw. 14) von einem relativ dünnwandigen ersten Formteil (26), das mit wenigstens einem zweiten Formteil (28) verbunden ist, gebildet ist, dadurch gekenn-

zeichnet, daß das erste Formteil (26) Düsenöffnungen (22) aufweist, an die sich rohrartige Kanäle (32) des ersten Formteils (26) anschließen und die Kanäle (32) das zweite Formteil (28) durchsetzen.

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2. Werkzeug nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Düsenöffnungen (22) auf der Oberfläche des Formhohlraums (16) im wesentlichen gleichverteilt sind.

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3. Werkzeug nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Düsenöffnungen (22) auf der Oberfläche des Formhohlraums (16) in Form eines Musters angeordnet sind.

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4. Werkzeug nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das erste Formteil (26) schalenartig ausgebildet ist, wobei der Formhohlraum (16) auf der Außenseite (30) des schalenartigen Formteils (26) liegt.

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5. Werkzeug nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das erste und/oder das zweite Formteil (26 und/oder 28) aus einem verzugsarmen Harz bestehen.

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6. Werkzeug nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das erste und/oder das zweite Formteil (26 und/oder 28) aus einem Epoxidharz bestehen.

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7. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Werkzeuges zum Herstellen eines Partikelschaumstoff-Formkörpers nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das erste Formteil (26) in einem Rapid-Tooling oder Rapid-Prototyping Verfahren oder einem generativen Fertigungsverfahren hergestellt wird und daß die Düsenöffnungen (22) bei der Herstellung gezielt mit eingebracht werden und daß ein das zweite Formteil (28) bildende Material in flüssigem Zustand in das erste schalenartige Formteil (26) eingefüllt und dann ausgehärtet wird.

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8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das erste Formteil (26) mittels Stereolithographie hergestellt wird.

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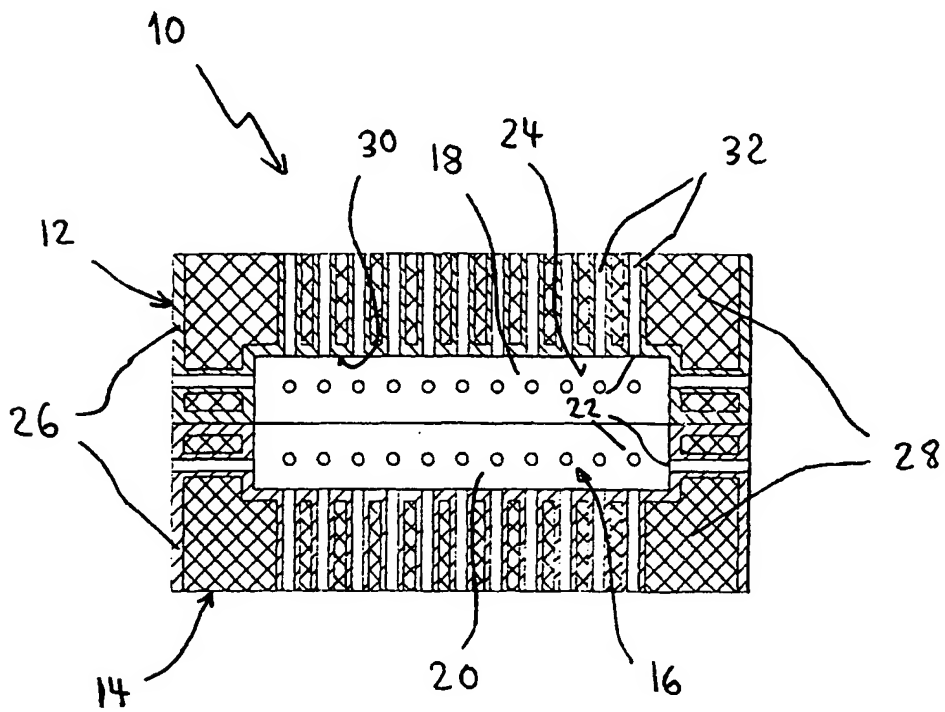


Fig. 1

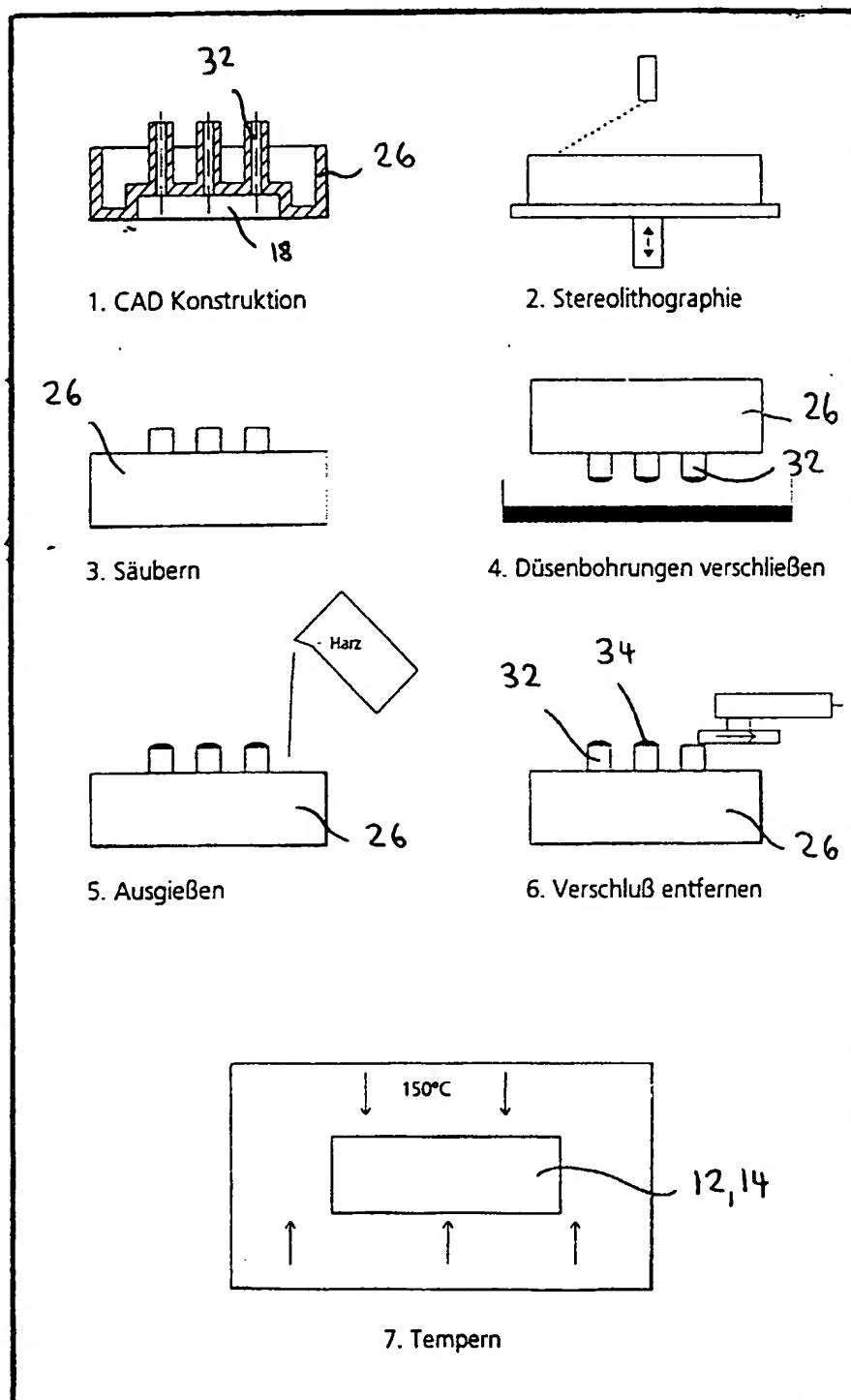


Fig. 2



Europäisches
Patentamt

EUROPÄISCHER RECHERCHENBERICHT

Nummer der Anmeldung
EP 98 11 7032

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**ANHANG ZUM EUROPÄISCHEN RECHERCHENBERICHT
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Die Angaben über die Familienmitglieder entsprechen dem Stand der Datei des Europäischen Patentamts am
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13-01-1999

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